

SYNOPSISBURMA AND SIAM

B. P/W sent to EURMA Sector of Burma/Siam Railway.

a) Prosecution Document numbered 5206A, the Affidavit of Chaplain F. H. EASTFORD, is offered for identification, and the marked excerpts produced in evidence:

"On 15.3.43 at Thambyuzayat Camp, I interviewed POW No. 2867, Pte. Zell, A. J., AIF. At that time he was confined after being recaptured following his escape on 12.2.43. At that time he had no knowledge that he was under sentence of death, nor did I have any such knowledge. He was, in fact, executed at 0815 hours on 16.3.43 - the day after I interviewed him. So far as I am aware he was given no trial.

About 14 days prior to 13.12.42, the undermentioned Dutch personnel escaped from Japanese captivity from Negalie Camp (approximately 8 kms from Thambyuzayat):

Capt. J.H.W. De ROCHEMONT
Capt. F.A.M. HARTERINK
Lt. G.A. HERMANS

These officers were subsequently captured; the officers were executed by a firing party under Lt. NAITO about 0815 hours on 13.12.42.

On 27.12.42, the undermentioned Dutch personnel were executed for escaping from NEGALIE Camp:

Sgt. Th. H. VAN HAASEN
Pte A.N.J. VREDEVOOGD
Pte H.R. HEILMESSEN

On 13.12.42 NZ 69005 Pte WHITFIELD G. H. AIF., arrived at Thambyuzayat Camp. He had escaped some weeks before from Kandaw Camp, roughly 4½ kilometres from Thambyuzayat. Our Medical officers were of opinion that Whitfield was not mentally sound. Brigadier Varley interviewed Neito for the purpose of discovering what would be the punishment of a man who escaped and gave himself up, but not being mentally sound. Neito informed the Brigadier that such a man would not be shot. Whitfield was not confined but allowed to remain in the hospital hut.

Shortly before 1100 hours on 14.12.43, a party of Japanese arrived at this hut, asked which was Whitfield, and upon being told that Whitfield was "outside boiling a billy," the man who was boiling the billy and who was, in fact, Whitfield, was seized and his hands tied behind his back, and his eyes blindfolded and the man immediately taken to the place of execution - a cemetery nearby - and executed a few minutes later. There was no semblance of a trial. I conducted the burial service over his remains on that day."

b) Prosecution document numbered 5034, the Affidavit of Lt. Col. C. M. BLACK, is now produced for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being offered in evidence. This document states that the witness commanded a force of P/W which at the end of 1942, went to a camp 40 miles from Thambaziat.

"Conditions at this camp were shocking. There was an insufficiency of water and food was very short. The hospital was in a gully, and the camp had been occupied previously by Burmese and was generally in very bad condition. The sick rate rapidly increased and I think at one stage there were about 130 men in hospital, and about 90 to 100 had very bad diarrhoea out of a total strength of 675. Two men died from dysentery, but despite my representations to the Japanese lance-corporal, who was in charge of the camp, and to Brig. Varley we were unable to get anything with which to treat the sick at all. Later, we were forced to abandon the camp on account of its bad condition and lack of water."

The conditions described were common to all the camps the witness lived in, except that hours of work were normally long and incredibly arduous.

Later at Thambaziat, nearly 30 men were killed and the witness was wounded by Allied air attack. There was no distinctive signs on the camp to indicate it contained Prisoners of War.

At Retpu, sick men were forced to work. The Japanese Camp Commandant on one occasion, ordered two of his subordinates to kill a P/W. They

refused whereupon the Commandant himself shot the P/, who fortunately was only injured.

c) Prosecution Document numbered 5041, the Affidavit of Dr. C. R. B. Richards, being offered for identification, the marked excerpts thereof are produced in evidence. This document states that in August, 1943, the witness was at 80 Kilo Camp at Aperong. There were 200 Allied P/I in a filthy hospital camp. The rain continually drenched the men. There were no fit men in this camp to look after the sick. The average deaths were between two and six daily and sick men had to carry their comrades to the grave.

The Japanese refused to allow the witness to look after the sick. Food given to them was a tiny amount of rice. Medical supplies were only obtained by barter, such as a watch for a bottle of iodoform.

"The policy of the Japanese Commander in that area was that whilst men were working they would receive food, but as soon as they became ill they were "written off" and were sent down to this particular hospital to live there to die.

I can imagine nothing more appalling than conditions under which these men lived and died. It was in effect a living morgue."

d) Prosecution document numbered 5038A, the Affidavit of Lt. Col. G. E. RAMSAY, is offered for identification, and the marked excerpts thereof, produced in evidence. This Affidavit states that at 36 and 75 Kilo Camps on the railway, Korean Camp Guards indiscriminately beat up prisoners.

Working hours were long and in the rainy season, men often worked in mud up to their knees. They had no change of clothing.

At 105 Kilo Camp, men suffered greatly from dysentery, malaria and ulcers. Guards found a favourite method of punishment in kicking an ulcer. There were 158 deaths in seven months at this camp out of a force of less than 1,000 men.

At Tamarak during 1944, dysentery, fever and malnutrition caused many deaths.

EXHIBIT NO. 159

「ヒルマ」及「シャム」

B ヒルマ「シャム」鐵道、ヒルマ地区ニ送ラレタ。俘虜

(a) 隊附牧師 F. H. ハフシニフォード、供述書デアル第506
A号、檢察文書ハ確認、為又ソノ記号附キ、拔萃ハ証

據トシテ提出シマス

〔一九四三年（昭和十八年）三月十五日タンブイユーザヤト收容所ニ於ク自分ハ捕虜番號三八六セ A. J. ベル兵卒（英帝國濠洲軍）ニ面會シマシタ。

当時彼ハ一九四三年（昭和十八年）二月十三日、逃亡カニ捕ヘテテ監禁サレテキミシク。其時彼ハ死刑、宣告下ニアルトイコトニシイテ何モ知ラナカツクン自分モソノヤウヌトハ何モ知リマセシデンタ。知ガ彼ハ実ハ私ガ彼ニ會フヲ次日即チ一九四三年（昭和十八年）三月十六日午前八時十五分ニ死刑ニ處セラレタニアリマス。自分、知ツテキル限りテハ、彼ハ何等裁判ニカケラレマセシデンタ。

一九四二年（昭和十七年）十二月十三日、約ナ四日前、下記和蘭兵ガウエカリ一收容所（タンヴィユーザマットカラ約八千、地名ス）日本軍、監禁ヨリ逃亡シマシタ。

J. H. W. ドーローンマニン大尉

G F A M T
A T M T
S S S T
E E E T
R O O D Y
RETURN TO ROOM 361
是等將校用ヘラレシナソレ、彼等ハ一九四二年（昭和七年）三月五分ナイト

No. 1

5443

No. 2

5443

「中尉指揮下、銃殺執行隊二体」（軍事上）
一九四三年（昭和十七年）十二月二十六日下記、和蘭兵が
空襲り收容所脱走、席下死刑ヲ執行せし。

T. H. フオノハセシ審査官

A. N. ド・フレーテオフト立候官

H. R. プリセシ監督官

本人の到着時間：G. H. ワイクトフリードモル（N X
六時。五番）：一九四三年（昭和十七年）十二月十三日ア
ワニユーザヤット收容所ニ到着シマシ。彼ニカントウ收
容所カラ數回向前进セテキタチスカソ、收容所
ヘサンガイニサヤットカラ約四糺半離テオフシ。
然ニ軍医達、前日ニ偕ヘトロイドトライヒト精神
異常等ナキ事ト云フテシテ、ケアトリ代
將、脱走シテ自首シタル事而モソシガ精神異常者
場合、刑罰ハ何アリカヲ知ル者ニナイトル之見
シマシ。ナイトルハ代將ニ斯カニ因ル、銃殺サシト言
ヒツシ。トイクトライヒトハ監禁アサレバ病室ニ留
ル事ヲ許サシマシ。

一九四三年（昭和十七年）十二月二十六日午前十一時半以前
日本人、一團か此、病室ニ到着シテ何シカトイクト
フイントアヘカヲ訊ネタ處ガ、外テ余ヲ津カシ
テヰ田カグト南カサシテ、實際其余ヲ津カシテキタ
トイクトトイヒトニ捕へラシ、後手三縛ラレシシテ目
隠急シサシ直様近リ、墓場、死刑執行場ニ運レ

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ナリヨシ教令係處門山ノシ。裁判、如キモハ何等
アリヤセニテシ。

(8) 自命自眞自彼遺體埋葬式司リマス。
C. M. 7月27中院傳達書面第50三四号検
察文書ハ前許確認為天枝幸平証言書類
「証據上手提出シテ、本人書ハ証人」一九四二年未
二月六日アラカウ四〇糸、一枚合計二行ヲ得
度、一隊統率事務署事務ト述ヘテ申ス。

(次頁=続)

No. 4

(C) C.R.B. リチャード 医師、供述書テアリ。第
五〇四一號、検察文書ハ鑑認、為又接卒ト記セシ書
類、証據トシテ提出シマス。本文書ハ一九四三年八月
証人がアヘンガレ、八月一日收容所ニ居事ヲ述ベキ

Dec. 5/4/43

此、キャンプ、狀態ハ少々トスヒヤウナモノデシ。水ハ不充
分テ食事モ大變不足シ居テシ。病院ハ峡谷ニ在リ¹キャン
プハ以前ニビル人ノ居ル。一般的ニ非常ニ惡い狀態テシ。
罹病率ハ急速ニ昇リ、一時病院ニ約一三〇人位入院シテ
居ト想クマス。シテ總勢六七五名中、九〇名乃至一〇〇
名に至る、下痢罹ツテ居テシ。二名ハ赤痢テ死亡シテ
シ。然ニ¹キャンプ擔當、兵長及アーリ代將ハ私ハ陳
情ヲ致シテシが、病人ヲ治療スベ何物を得テセシム。
後日¹キャンプ、狀態惡事上水不足、為メ¹キャンプ
ヲ立云ラズハナリセシム。

コニ陳述サレキル狀況ハ往々時間が通常長且
信ジラヌ程骨、打レルモアリタ外ハ、証人が住シケ
全テ、收容所共通モアリマシ。

多ムバジアヒトニ於テ後、約三〇人が殺サレ、証人ハ聯
軍、空襲テ負傷シマシ。收容所ハ捕虜ヲ收容
シテキト云、明瞭ノ標識ハアリセンテシ。

ヒトアヒテ、病人が無理ニ働カサム。或日、事日本人
收容所指揮官ハ彼、部下二名ニ俘虜、一人ヲ殺ス様
命令シテシ。彼等ハ、シテ柜ミテシ、指揮官、
自ラハ捕虜ヲ射¹タケ、僕使ニモ負傷シタケアリ。

（D） C.R.B. リチャード 医師、供述書テアリ。第
五〇四一號、檢察文書ハ鑑認、為又接卒ト記セシ書
類、証據トシテ提出シマス。本文書ハ一九四三年八月
証人がアヘンガレ、八月一日收容所ニ居事ヲ述ベキ

Doc

ノーナン

「スー」汚い病院收容所、二〇〇人、聯合國空軍
が居テシ。雨絶え、人々漂シテシ。此、收容所
三、病人看護スルニ元氣十人が一人モ居リセシテシ。平
均死亡率、毎日二人乃至六人。病人が同僚コ墓
運バカリセンテシ。

日本人、証人が病人看護スル事許セシ。彼等は
朝食、極少量、米テシ。医療供給
品、時計一ヶ、ヨードフオビ山ト云、様物交換
ヨツテ、ミシカ得セシ。

(次頁へ續)

Oct 5443

「其地位於日本軍司令官才對人令不衛生居間、食事、愛
ラ、物、病人三十人忍ケ被等ハ「」消除サシニシ生サナガラ施行此
「特殊、病院ニ送ラシムアリマサ。

11. 本、此等人々が生ヲ贋々テ死ニシテ其態甚程恐怖心セリ想
像ニシテが出来キ。其一誠。生ナガリ、死体状況附シテシ。

(は) 本、中佐、供述言ハル第三。八月、檢察官書、證認
為又被某上記事由書類、該様上記事由。本供述言ハ然道
沿二六三、一五前日收容所於朝鮮人、該會所相守が當時行房
ラ即イ事不道ハキス。

收拿時間長久又兩期。行房達ハ隊伍アル泥中下衝カニシテ。但等
三八着替ハカニセシム。

一五前日收容所於八條屋達ハ市制、ニヤ、又湯、湯、毫メ
シテ。患者ハ漫病々號々言。復等、好ニ用井川刑罰方添之見
シテシ。此、收容所於千人足立ノ隊、中七九月一五八名、
死亡者ヲ出シシカ。

「」又カニシテ、一九四四年内ニ市制統一後、沐浴未調等が
多數、死亡、原因ナリマシ。

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